

A NEW SPECIES OF *DILOMPUS* SCUDDER (HEMIPTERA : LYGAEIDAE)

M.B. MALIPATIL

Malipatil, M.B. 1988 11 7: A new species of *Dilompus* Scudder (Hemiptera : Lygaeidae). *Mem. Qd Mus.* 25(2): 459-461. Brisbane. ISSN 0079-8835.

Dilompus woodwardi sp. nov. (Lygaeidae : Artheneinae : Dilompini) is described and illustrated from New South Wales, Victoria, and southern Western Australia.

□ Taxonomy, *Dilompus*, *Lygaeidae*, *Hemiptera*.

M.B. Malipatil, Northern Territory Museum of Arts and Sciences, GPO Box 4646, Darwin, Northern Territory 0801, Australia; 14 July, 1987.

Scudder (1957) described the new genus and species *Dilompus robustus* from New South Wales and placed it in the subfamily Rhyarochrominae. Slater, Woodward and Sweet (1962) recorded *D. robustus* from Tasmania, South Australia and South-East Queensland. They also reviewed its systematic position and decided it belonged to the subfamily Artheneinae and the new tribe Dilompini. The present paper describes a second species of the genus *Dilompus* Scudder.

***Dilompus woodwardi* sp. nov.**
(Figs 1-5)

MATERIAL EXAMINED

HOLOTYPE: ♂, Dainers Gap, 36.12S 148.43E, New South Wales, 6 November 1973, P. Morrow, 1585 m, *Euc. pauciflora* forest, Ex *Eucalyptus pauciflora*, in Australian National Insect Collection, CSIRO, Canberra.

PARATYPE: 1 ♀, Tidal overlook, Wilsons Promontory, Victoria, 20 July 1981, A. Andersen, *Eucalyptus baxteri* woodland, on *E. baxteri* fruit, in Northern Territory Museum, Darwin.

NON-TYPE: 1 ♀, 11 ml (ca 18 km) S. of Yanhep, Western Australia, 3 January 1966, J.A. Grant, BM-CSIRO Expedition, BM 1973-346, in British Museum (Natural History), London.

DESCRIPTION

Generally dark brown. Apex of clypeus slightly paler, antennae with 4th segment darker, pronotum posterior lobe area ferruginous dark brown with dark punctures, legs pale ferruginous with femora excluding apex shiny black, hemelytra pale ochraceous with punctures and areas on disc of corium dark ferruginous brown, membrane particularly in middle light yellow with base, apex and areas between veins dark brown, abdomen ferruginous.

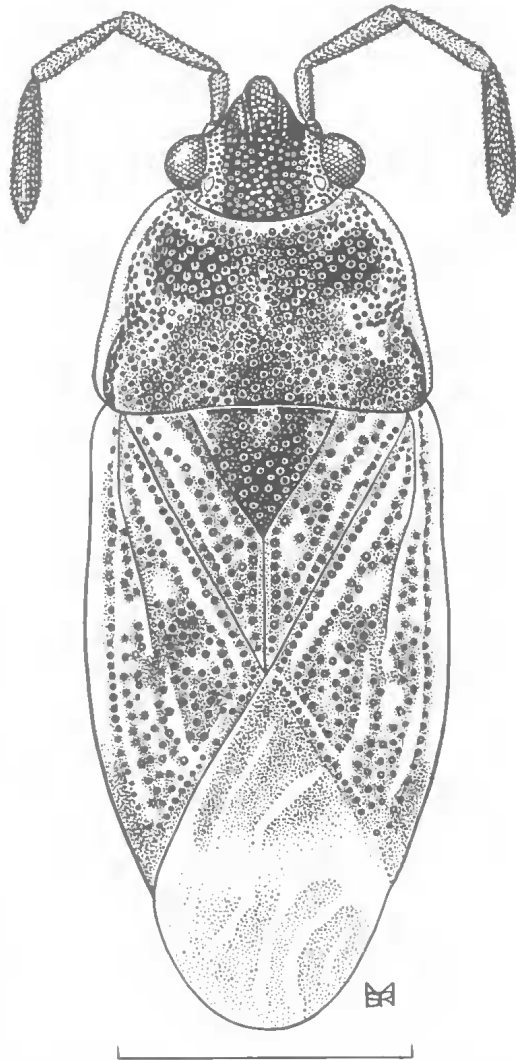
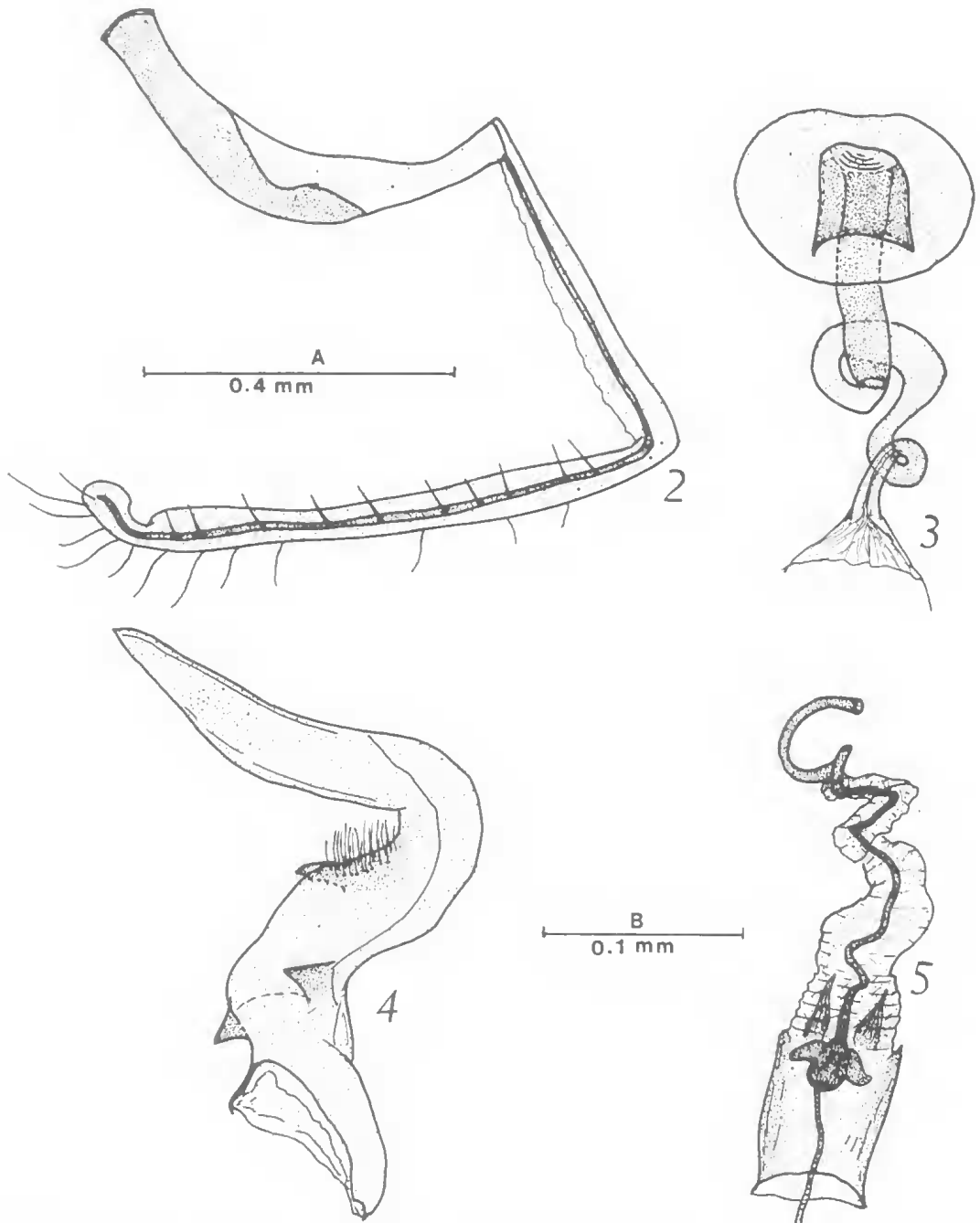


FIG. 1. *Dilompus woodwardi* holotype, dorsal view. Legs not shown. Scale 0.89 mm.

Body elongate ovate. Measurements of holotype ♂ with those of paratype ♀ in parentheses. Total length 2.9(3.5); maximum width 1.16(1.55).

HEAD: Length 0.46(0.55), width across eyes 0.66(0.70), interocular space 0.39(0.45), interocellar space 0.32(0.42), eye-ocellar space 0.02(0.03); length of antennal segments: I,



FIGS. 2-5. *Dilompus woodwardi*: 2, 3 — paratype ♀; 2 — 2nd gonocoxa and gonapophysis, 3 — spermatheca; 4, 5 — holotype ♂; 4 — right paramere, dorsal view; 5 — aedeagus. Figs 2, 5 to scale A; 3, 4 to scale B.

0.16(0.23); II, 0.34(0.38); III, 0.31(0.36); IV, 0.46(0.50); labrum almost as long as labial 1st segment; labium slightly exceeding posterior coxae, length of segments: I, 0.45(0.58); II, 0.48(0.62); III, 0.37(0.48); IV, missing(0.24).

THORAX: Pronotum less than $2\times$ as wide posteriorly as long, posterior margin slightly concave in front of scutellum, length 0.58(0.78), width posterior margin 1.08(1.28), width anterior margin 0.56(0.62); scutellum length 0.42(0.54), width 0.60(0.58); hemelytra well exceeding abdomen, length 1.98(2.40), length corium 1.45(1.88), claval commissure 0.39(0.56), width membrane 0.70(0.93).

ABDOMEN: First scent gland scar between terga III–VI *ca* $1\frac{1}{2}\times$ as wide as those between terga IV–V and V–VI which are subequal. Submedian trichobothria in almost rectilinear arrangement in ♂, in slightly triangular arrangement in ♀.

FEMALE GENITALIA: Ovipositor with 1st ramus traversing to most length of 1st gonapophysis, 2nd gonapophysis subapically notched as in Fig. 2; spermatheca (Fig. 3) with short duct, base of bulb deeply invaginated.

MALE GENITALIA: Pygophore posterior margin rounded; paramere (Fig. 4) strongly sickle shaped, with 3 small lobes on proximal $\frac{1}{2}$ area — 1 dorsal and 2 ventral; aedeagus (Fig. 5), phallosome moderately pigmented and with a pair of processes at distal end on either side of ejaculatory reservoir, body and wings well developed, helicoid process not distinct, gonoporal process 2–3 coiled.

NOTES

I dedicate this species to the late Dr T.E. Woodward, who influenced my research on lygaeid taxonomy so much, and who had

organized to describe this species before his sudden death.

The new species differs from the only other species of the genus *Dilompus*, *D. robustus* Scudder, 1957, in having pronotum distinctly less than $2\times$ as wide posteriorly as long (*ca* $2\times$ as wide posteriorly as long in *robustus*); and the longer body which is more than $2\times$ as long as wide ($2\times$ in *robustus*).

Andersen (1985) recorded the species (as "gen. et sp. nov. (*Dilompini*)") on fruits of *Eucalyptus baxteri* in Wilsons Promontory, Victoria.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I thank Dr G.B. Monteith (Queensland Museum) for the loan of specimens including the holotype which had been on loan to Dr Woodward from ANIC, Canberra, and for kindly permitting me to use the excellent dorsal view illustration of the new species prepared by Mrs Sybil Monteith for the late Dr Woodward.

LITERATURE CITED

- ANDERSEN, A.N. 1985. Seed-eating bugs (Hemiptera : Heteroptera : Lygaeidae) at Wilsons Promontory. *Vic. Nat.* **102**(6): 200–204.
- SCUDDER, G.G.E. 1957. A new genus and species of Rhyparochrominae (Hem., Lygaeidae) from Australia. *Ent. mon. Mag.* (4)**93**: 143–144.
- SLATER, J.A., WOODWARD, T.E. AND SWEET, M.H. 1962. A contribution to the classification of the Lygaeidae, with the description of a new genus from New Zealand (Hemiptera : Heteroptera). *Ann. ent. Soc. Am.* **55**: 597–605.